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FORESEE MORE OIL AND POWER IN 1950

EXPECT TO COMPLETE FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Rad, No 41, 17 Feb 50

The production of petroleum in 1949 was 72 percent greater than in 1948, and in 1950 it will be 384 percent greater. In 1949, twice as many wells were drilled as in 1948. It is expected that with imported American drilling equipment, wells will be drilled in less than 20 days. The production output of Yugoslav refineries was 210 percent greater in 1949 than in 1948. It included 268 percent more gas oil, 180 percent more petroleum, 249 percent more fuel oil, and 259 percent more gasoline.

If the index of petroleum production in 1951 is 100, it should be 91.3 percent in 1950, which means that the Five-Year Plan will be almost completed in 1950.

New petroleum deposits have been discovered near Mramor Brdo and Kriz, both in Croatia. Drilling also will take place in the vicinity of Vrgorac, Dalmatia, where oil-bearing sand and large deposits of asphalt have been found. Oil-bearing shale and asphalt also have been discovered on Brac Island and in Senj, both in Dalmatia, and in Aleksinac, Serbia.

The reserves of these shales amount to over 100 million tons. In 1949, the necessary equipment was set up in Aleksinac for the exploitation of petroleum derivatives from shale, and in Gojlo, Croatia, testing equipment is being set up for such exploitation. In 1949, the workers of the Dolnja Lendava petroleum fields constructed from boilers primitive equipment for the extraction of basic raw material for aircraft gasoline from gas. They produced 10 tons per day of raw material for gasoline. In 1950, the production of high? octane gasoline will be increased to 100 tons per day. To achieve this goal, primitive gasoline-extracting equipment will be set up in Gojlo and in Mramor Brdo, and for Dolnja Lendava new gasoline-extracting equipment will be purchased in the US. Butane, which can be processed into "iso-octane," is extracted as well as gasoline. It is expected that by this process alone 45,000 tons of high-octane gasoline for aircraft will be produced, and Yugoslavia will be made independent of foreign imports.

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The residual gas will be used for various machines and automobiles. The gas will be compressed and stored in steel bottles. Prior to 1950, Yugoslavia had inadequate compressor stations and only a limited amount of them, but this year Yugoslavia will buy one large compressor station in Italy and the other in the US, thus enabling Yugoslav trucks to be fueled by gas. An 80-liter bottle of gas can replace an 80-liter bottle of gasoline as motor fuel.

The Sisak refinery, which will produce ordinary gasoline for automobiles, will be reorganized and fully equipped this year. In the middle of 1950, the refinery in Sisak also will manufacture light gasolines, in addition to regular automobile gasoline.

The Rijeka refinery will be fully equipped and in production at the end of 1950. The federal metal industry will produce the necessary equipment for it. The refinery also will obtain modern equipment from West Germany for processing lubricating oils.

In the Rijeka refinery, the primary and vacuum distillation departments will be enlarged by 70 percent of their former size, the necessary equipment for the solvent refinery will be installed, and the department for ordinary refining of oil will be completed in 1950.

The petroleum port and power installations also will be completed, so that the refinery will be supplied with its own power some time during 1950.

The refinery will receive most of its equipment, including a 140-ton vacuum still and other stills, from the "Ivo-Lola Ribar" Factory in Zeleznik and from the railroad-car factory in Smederevska Palanka. During the construction of a large new furnace for primary distillation, the primary and vacuum distillation in the refinery will proceed as usual.

The solvent refinery installations, the capacity of which will be 70 percent greater than before the war, will be in test operation in November 1950.

In addition to the solvent refinery, a large building for the ordinary refining of oil is being completed and will be in operation by end of this year. If the index for petroleum processing in 1945 is taken as 100, in 1946 it was 102, in 1947, 201, in 1948, 680, in 1949, 1,680, and in 1950 it will be 2,200.

Prospecting of petroleum deposits in Montenegro in 1949 revealed that Ulcinj Polje (Plain) is rich in petroleum, asphalt, and shale. A large drilling tower and other drilling equipment from the US was shipped this year to Kodra, where drilling will begin in March 1950. The construction of a power line to the drilling area is contemplated.

350 KILOMETERS OF POWER LINES FOR SLOVENIA IN 1949 -- Ljudska Pravica, No 40, 16 Feb 50

Between January and April 1949, the "Elektroprenos" Enterprise in Maribor completed the preliminary work on the 110-kilovolt Plave-Doblar-Crnuce power line, on the 40-kilovolt Sezana-Crni Kralj power line, and on the 110-kilovolt Maribor-Dravograd and Maribor-Varazdin power lines. On 23 April 1949, the 48-kilometer-long Maribor-Dravograd power line was completed. Shortly after the completion of the above power line, the 67-kilometer-long Bovec-Idriza power line of 35 kilovolts was constructed.

On 11 June 1949, the "Elektroprenos" Enterprise completed the 70-kilometer-long Maribor-Varazdin power line. On September 1949, the 24-kilometer-long Sezana-Crni Kal power line was completed. Also, the 35-kilovolt Bitnje-Radovljica power line was completed in 1949. In the second half of 1949, the 110-kilovolt substations at Strnisce, Novo Mesto, Gustanjanj and Novo Gorica were completed.

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The above accomplishments cost the government 200 million dinars. All in all, 350 kilometers of high-tension power lines were constructed or completed in Slovenia in 1949.

KOSTOLAC THERMAL POWER PLANT LARGEST IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Rad, No 36, 11 Feb 50

The thermal electric power plant at Veliki Kostolac is the largest in Yugoslavia. Its first 10,500-kilowatt generator unit began operation on 29 November 1949. Two additional units of equal capacity will be completed in mid-1950. All three units of the Veliki Kostolac power plant will produce 150 million kilowatt-hours, or 55 percent of the total power produced in Serbia in 1939.

While the first unit of the Veliki Kostolac power plant has a capacity of 10,500 kilowatts, the Mali Kostolac power plant has a capacity of 8,000, Cuprija 6,000, Madjari 3,000, Zvezdan 3,000, Pljevlja 2,500, and Bitolj Kotor 2,500 kilowatts.

At the end of 1951, the thermal power plants at Zvornik and Vlasina Vrla will be in operation.

TO BUILD INSTITUTE FOR POWER ECONOMY -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 33, 7 Feb 50

The federal government recently established an Institute for the Power Economy in Ljubljana on the Trzaska Cesta (Trieste road) under the direction of Engineer Milan Vidmar. The Institute, which is under construction, will have five large laboratories. The laboratory for high tension, which is the largest of the five, will be used for testing insulating material at a tension of 2 million volts. The insulating material will be used for the construction of electrical machinery and power lines.

The institute will make tests preliminary to the production of 220,000-volt tension lines. It will also study the extremely long power lines for the transmission of AC and DC current. One of the laboratories in the institute will conduct research on the influence of machinery and the influence of weather on power lines.

The institute will employ about 100 engineers, mechanics, and electricians.

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